

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 17th May, 1881.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation
517 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 10th May states that it is believed that Mr. Barkley submitted his report on the result of his enquiries in the case of Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan to the Panjab Government on the 11th April last, and the Panjab Government sent it on to the Government of India on the 15th idem. Probably the orders of the Government of India will be out in a week or two. Our correspondents contributed many articles about the case, and for this we are very thankful to them. As the report of the Commission is at present under the consideration of the Supreme Government we think it necessary to comment at some length on the case. First, the charges against Muhammad Haiyat Khan were fabricated at Kabul after his return to India owing to illness. Secondly, the charges were fabricated by one or two European officials who were jealous of the influence he had acquired over the higher officers by his important services

in Kurram and Kabul. Thirdly, none of the higher officers under whom he served in Kurram and Kabul had a hand in this cursed affair. Fourthly, the charges against the Sardar were prepared at Kabul without the permission of the Government of India. Fifthly, no enquiry was made from the Sardar at the time of preparing the charges. Sixthly, the original papers of the case remained in the possession of the European officials, who instigated the charges, for a long time. Seventhly, Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan was not charged with having done anything against Government. Eighthly, the persons who preferred complaints against the Sardar were all Kabulis whom he had had to injure in the honest discharge of his duty. Ninthly, at first about fifteen or twenty charges were brought against him. But when preliminary enquiries were made about them by the order of the Panjab Government or Government of India, some of them were found to be utterly groundless and were abandoned. The Commission had to enquire into only about ten charges. Tenthly, the Government called for no explanation from the Sardar, but at once suspended him and appointed a Commission for enquiry. Eleventhly, the two European officers who were appointed to assist Mr. Barkley in conducting the enquiry were only Assistant Commissioners. Obviously they belonged to such a low grade of the service that they might be easily prejudiced by the European officers who instigated the charges against the Sardar. Twelfthly, the Sardar was not allowed by Government to bring any pleader to Court to assist him in making defence, while Mr. Walker was appointed to conduct the prosecution. Thirteenthly, the colleagues of Mr. Barkley conducted the enquiry with undue severity. Fourteenthly, it is generally believed that the prosecution was not able to produce the slightest evidence. Fifteenthly, Muhammad Haiyat Khan submitted a long list of the names of Europeans and natives whom he intended to call as witnesses. But only some of them, who were available at hand, were called in and

examined. They were all respectable persons and well acquainted with the conduct of the Sardar. They were subjected to a very severe cross-examination. Sixteenthly, the Commission sat at a place where the Afghans had great influence, and which is situated at a great distance.

The above remarks are based on the statements of our own correspondents and of our contemporaries, and on information derived from other trustworthy sources. The way in which the original papers of the case appear to have been prepared at Kabul was so objectionable that the Government should not have accepted them. If the Government had called for an explanation from Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan in regard to his alleged misconduct, there is reason to think that he would have given a satisfactory answer, and it would not have been necessary to appoint a Commission for enquiry. He was not given any facilities in making his defence. It is rumoured that Mr. Barkley's report is favourable to him, and the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his concurrence with Mr. Barkley. If the rumour is correct, we are very thankful to them for their justice. But it is not enough that Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan should be reinstated in his post. He should be rewarded for his distinguished services in Afghanistan. A very learned and experienced Englishman said that if a Scotch or an Irishman were illtreated in the way in which Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan has been, the whole Scotch or Irish nation would have refused to serve the Government. We do not mean that the natives should do what the Scotch or Irish would have done, but our object is only to show that both the natives and Europeans disapprove of the proceedings of Government in the case in question. Muhammad Haiyat Khan's service extends over the last twenty-five years, and during this period he has rendered very important services to Government. General Roberts received so much aid from him in the late Kabul war that he regarded him as his right hand.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 14th May publishes a long article on the case of Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan. The editor disapproves of the proceedings of the Government in the case. He is of opinion that an old officer like the Sardar, who has always performed his duty with ability and honesty, should not have been put on his trial for charges brought against him by such dishonest, unconscientious, and treacherous people as the Afghans. His trial has produced great dissatisfaction in the minds of the natives, especially the native officers. The *Koh-i-Núr* has also published a vernacular translation of the written answer given by Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan to the charges that had been brought against him. (The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 10th May and the *Akhbar-i-Am* and the *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 11th May, referring to Muhammad Haiyat Khan's answer, are satisfied that he has fully refuted the charges, and hope that he will be acquitted by the Government of India.)

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mitr Vilas* of the 9th May states that before the termination of the Kabul war Lord Ripon declared on several public occasions that his attention was entirely engrossed at the time by the war, but that as soon as the war was ended he would devote his attention to the internal affairs of the country. Now that the war has ended, we hope he will endeavour to improve the condition of the natives.

The same paper briefly refers to the representations made by Dr. Kavanagh to the Government of India on behalf of Mulhar Rao, the ex-Gaekwar, and remarks that the fate of Mulhar Rao is truly lamentable. The account which Dr. Kavanagh has published of his present condition brings tears into our eyes. Yakub Khan, whose subjects killed some of our best officers and gave immense trouble to our troops, is enjoying the cool breezes of a hill sanitarium, has the liberty to amuse himself with shooting,

and has everything he wants readily provided for him ; while poor Mulhar Rao, who was always loyal to the Government and never committed any fault, has to live at Madras in the hot weather. Even his servants are not allowed to stir out of his house. He and his wives are strictly watched even during the night. His condition is worse than that of an ordinary prisoner.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 9th May (received, Circulation, 129 copies.

The proposed abolition of the post of public prosecutor attached to the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Amraoti.

on the 12th idem), referring to the rumour that the post of the public prosecutor who is attached to the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Am-

raoti, will be abolished and the clerk of the court or the police inspector will do his work in future, protests against the abolition of the post of public prosecutor. The clerk of the court or police inspector will not be able to do the work so well.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 14th May publishes a communi- Circulation, 129 copies.

Section 505 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

cated article in which the writer complains that section 505 of the Code

of Criminal Procedure is a great engine of oppression in the hands of the police. Some persons who go to prison for the first time for having committed a theft or any other similar offence may resolve to lead an honest life in future on their release, but they are prevented by the police from doing so. As soon as a man of this class is released from the prison the lower police officers demand bribes from him under threat of sending him to the Magistrate under section 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He is thus obliged to commit thefts in order to gratify them.

The same paper publishes a brief abstract of the petition

Quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans of Multan.

which the Hindus of Multan have submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. In the petition the Hindus refer to the alleged misconduct of the Musalmans towards them, protest against the permission

given by the Deputy Commissioner to the Musalmans for the sale of beef at certain places within the town, and pray that they may be allowed to establish their own mutton shops.

Circulation,
125 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* (Allahabad) of the 15th May, writing from Soraon (Allahabad), complains that the license-tax has been very improperly assessed in that pargana. The well-to-do mahajans, who have paid bribes to the patwari, have been very lightly taxed, while poor persons have been over-taxed. The tahsildar has implicitly accepted the assessments made by the patwari.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 15th May urges that the Government should establish poor-houses in each town for the support of poor men and women.

There are many poor *pardanashin* widows in each town who earn three or four pice a day with difficulty by cotton-spinning or sewing; obviously they can hardly support themselves and their children on such small income. Likewise many men are to be found who cannot earn a livelihood as there is no demand for their services, and the result is that they have to starve, beg alms, or take to thieving. All these classes of men and women should be kept in poor-houses, where they should be fed and each of them should be required to do some kind of work suitable to him or her. A portion of the cost of these houses will be covered by the profit derived from the work done by the inmates, and the remaining portion should be contributed from municipal funds.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Shola-i-Tar* (Cawnpore) of the 10th May complains that the cultivators are exposed to great inconvenience and loss by the misconduct of chaprasis belonging to the Ganges canal. No cultivator can obtain a seasonable and sufficient supply of water without

satisfying the chaprasi. During the last season of drought those cultivators in the Cawnpore district who won the goodwill of the chaprasis obtained a sufficient supply of water, and their crops were saved. But the crops of the others perished from want of water. The cultivators should be made acquainted with the rules issued by the Irrigation Department about the supply of water. True, the cultivators have already been furnished with printed copies of these rules by the Irrigation officers, but they themselves cannot read the rules. The patwaris should read out the rules once a week to them. Moreover, as the irrigation tax is collected by the tahsildars, they or their subordinates should make enquiries into any complaints made by the cultivators.

Circulation,
122 copies.Circulation,
222 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* of the 9th May and the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 12th May express satisfaction at the appointment of Rae Salig Ram, Bahadur, as Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The appointment of Rae Saligram, Bahadur, as Postmaster-General of the N. W. P. and Oudh.

The *Mirat-al-Hind* (Lucknow) for April (received on the 11th May), referring to the expiration of the term of office of Sir George Couper, *Bart.*, at the end of the current year, urges that, in commemoration of his long connection with Oudh, a college, called the Couper College, should be established in that province. The industrial arts and other useful arts and sciences, such as agriculture, mechanics, chemistry, &c., should be taught at the college. Such an institution would be very useful to the people. As regards the cost, half of it should be paid by Government and half by well-to-do classes of the community, as in the case of Canning College. (The *Mashir-i-Qaiser* of the 10th May expresses its approval of the establishment of such an institution in memory of Sir George Couper, *Bart.*)

Circulation,
245 copies.Circulation,
222 copies.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad) of the 6th May (received on the 15th idem) bitterly complains of the alleged misconduct of Maulvi Sami-ulla Khan, the Subordinate Judge of Moradabad, towards the editor. The editor refers again to the same complaints which he made against the Subordinate Judge in his paper of the 4th February last (see the *Selections* for the week ending the 15th February, 1881, pages 89 and 90). The editor adds:—"Lately we had occasion to go to the Panjab. In our absence the Subordinate Judge executed a decree, attached our printing-press and lithographic stones and sold them. This execution of the decree was quite illegal. For some time stones were thrown into the house in which our press is situated. If the Government sends for the records of the cases in which we were concerned from the Subordinate Judge's Court, it will at once be convinced of his illegal proceedings. One man lent us Rs. 1,500 in order that we might pay off a decree of his Court. He had lately a suit in his Court. His suit was dismissed simply because he had assisted us with money. The Subordinate Judge is also harassing those men who did not contribute subscriptions to the Aligarh Muhammadan College Fund. He insisted upon a respectable *rāfs* personally attending his Court in a case because he had contributed nothing to the College Fund. The Government should interfere and save us from the oppression of the Subordinate Judge."

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
517 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 10th May, referring to the memorial which has been submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Jallandhar and the Inspector of Schools by the inhabitants of Jallandhar for the establishment of a Government high school at that place, remarks that the Government should accede to the wishes of the people. They do not like to send their sons to the mission school.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 10th May complains of the prevalence of theft at Lahore.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The Muttra correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 15th May states that a European soldier and a Eurasian seated in a boat were engaged in shooting on the bank of the Jumna at Muttra. One of the Hindu mendicants who were burning a dead person at the place was wounded by a shot fired by one of them. As soon as they saw what had occurred they sailed away. The mendicants pursued them, arrested them at the Bengali *ghat*, and made them over to the police.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The same paper, in its local news column, states that on the 12th May three or four European soldiers so severely beat the driver of a hackney carriage that he died after a few hours at the hospital. Europeans were not able to kill so many natives in the time of Lord Lytton, and consequently they are now killing them, as it were, out of revenge. The Government takes no notice of these murders, perhaps because the natives have not a fair complexion like Europeans; but the recognition of such a distinction is opposed to the wishes of Her Majesty. The soldiers who killed the driver have not yet been identified.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 12th May states that Lord Ripon has done a thing in consequence of which he may justly be considered to be a second Akbar. It appears from a newspaper that he fed 250 poor Brahmins on the bank of the Ganges at Barakhpur. All classes of the people—the Hindus, the Musalmans, and the Christians—will be glad to hear of this. Such acts on the part of the rulers are well calculated to produce sympathy between them and the people.

Circulation,
715 copies.

Circulation,
317 copies.

Circulation,
100 copies,

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* (Moradabad) has published two articles and two pictures in its issues of the 6th and 13th May, in which some person has been grossly abused and ridiculed.

The name of the person is not mentioned, but apparently the editor of the *Jám-i-Jamshed*, who is on bad terms with the editor of the *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, is meant.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(283)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjāb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	May 9th & 13th	1881. May 12th & 15th respectively.	660 copies.
2	<i>Ahsan-al-Akhdar</i> ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Weekly	Ali Husain Khan ...	" 12th	" 16th	115 "
3	<i>Asna-i-Sikandari</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh ...	" 10th	" 13th	...
4	<i>Akhdar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad ...	" 7th	" 11th	140 "
5	<i>Akhdar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	" 11th & 14th	" 13th & 16th respectively.	1,700 "
6	<i>Akhdar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg ...	" 8th	" 13th	80 "
7	<i>Ahsan-al-Akhdar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din ...	" 10th	" 12th & 16th respectively.	80 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai ..	" 10th & 14th	" 12th & 16th respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Ain-al-Akhdar</i> ...	Moradabad,	Urdu	Weekly	...	14th	17th	...
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhdar</i> ...	Shahjahanpur.	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Moti Mian	" 15th	" "	20 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	7th	12th	185 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	" 10th	" 13th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anwar-al-Akhdar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 9th & 16th	" 11th & 17th respectively.	125 copies.
14	<i>Ashraf-al-Akhdar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	" 11th	" 13th	100 "

100 copies

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1881.	1881.	
15 <i>Berār Samachar</i>	Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Khande Rao Balsaji,	May 9th	May 13th	250 copies.
16 <i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 13th	" 16th	147 "
17 <i>Bharat Vidas</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Jamna Das	" 15th	" 17th	200 "
18 <i>Dakshin-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	" 7th	" 12th	225 "
19 <i>Dakshin-i-Sikandri</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	" 9th	" 11th	410 "
20 <i>Dakshin-i-Punjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	" 7th & 14th	" 13th & 16th	225 "
21 <i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 11th	" 14th	300 "
22 <i>Gurukul Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	"	" 8th	"	"
23 <i>Hayat Jawidani</i>	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Jhabbe Lal	" 10th	"	80 "
24 <i>Jaspur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 11th & 14th	" 13th & 16th	188 "
25 <i>Jalwa-i-Tur</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal	" 8th	" respectively.	50 "
26 <i>Jam Jambhed</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jambhed Ali	April 29th & 6th May.	" 13th	160 "
27 <i>Karnatak</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	May 9th	" 12th	250 "
28 <i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad	" 13th	" 15th	725 copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)
29 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	" 9th	" 16th	350 copies.
30 <i>Kashmir-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 8th	" 11th	90 "
31 <i>Kashmir-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	" 15th	" 17th	20 "

32	<i>Khair Khud-i-Pan-jab.</i>	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	...	12th	...	16th	600	"
33	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	11th & 14th	...	14th & 17th respectively.	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)	"
34	<i>Lauk-i-Mahfuz</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Mihdi Husain Khan.	...	6th & 13th	...	12th & 16th respectively.	100 copies.	"
35	<i>Lawrence's Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Saiyid Jamil-al-din.	...	10th	...	14th	365	"
36	<i>Lucknow Gazette</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Lachman Prasad	...	8th & 16th	...	15th & 17th respectively.	...	"
37	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Das	...	8th	...	11th	150	"
38	<i>Marrow's Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	...	9th	...	13th	100	"
39	<i>Mash-i-Qaieser</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	10th	...	12th	200	"
40	<i>Mishri-Darakhshana</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	7th	...	"	300	"
41	<i>Mishri-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	...	8th	...	"	70	"
42	<i>Mitral-ak-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Kishan Narain	...	For the month of April	...	11th	245	"
43	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Ram	...	May 9th	...	"	250	"
44	<i>Mulla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	...	11th	...	15th	32	"
45	<i>Nasir-i-Azim</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	9th	...	11th	120	"
46	<i>Nizam-i-Akbar</i>	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hayat	...	8th	...	"	200	"
47	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	...	15th	...	17th	325	"
48	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	...	10th	...	13th	106	"
49	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry	...	12th	...	14th	700	"
50	<i>Nur-al-Abed</i>	Allahabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Roshan Lal	...	15th	...	16th	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)	"
51	<i>Nur-al-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	...	14th	...	14th	337 copies.	"
52	<i>Nusrat-ak-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	7th	...	12th	150	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
53 Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	May 11th to 17th	May 11th to 17th respectively.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).
54 Oudh Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	10th	14th	600 copies.
55 Panjab Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim,	11th & 14th	17th	275
56 Panjab Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	10th	14th	150
57 Patiala Akhbar	... Patials	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	9th	13th	300
58 Pramed Sindhu	... Amraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshwant Govind Saktar.	"	12th	129
59 Prince of Wales' Gazette.	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	12th	15th	50
60 Quair-al-Akhbar	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif	15th	16th	125
61 Rafik-i-Am	... Siwalkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	8th	14th	600
62 Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	10th & 12th	12th & 13th respectively.	517
63 Rahikhand Akhbar	... Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	7th	14th	110
64 Sahas Kapurthala	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	14th	16th	200
65 Saif-al-Akhbar	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	12th	15th	455
66 Saif-al-Akhbar	... Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Afsal Ali	1st	13th	75
67 Sajjan Kirti Sudha	... Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	9th	"	225
68 Shik-i-Tar	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haider Ali	10th	12th	325
69 Surya Kant	... Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	11th	16th	...

70	Tatya-i-Hind	... Meerut ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Wilayat Ali	...	6th	...	14th
71	Urdu Akhbar	... Akola ...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	...	Ditto	...	Dhondo Balkrishn,	...	7th	...	11th
72	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot ...	Urdu	...	Bi-weekly	...	Divan Chand	...	8th & 12th	...	14th & 16th respectively.	900	...
73	Vrit Dhara	... Dhar ...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	9th	...	13th	153	...

ALLAHABAD:

The 21st May, 1881.

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